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Maryland
Department of Economic &
Employment Development

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland

January and February, 1989

Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

William Donald Schaefer, Governor
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LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS
JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1989

MARYLAND

JANUARY-FEBRUARY LABOR FORCE TRENDS REVERSED

Labor market activity during the winter months customarily reflects a degree of seasonality. In this respect, the new year began as usual. Unemployment escalated in January as was the norm, however, the increase was much less than seasonally expected and the underlying circumstances responsible for the unemployment upswing, specifically the movement of the individual labor force components, was also quite atypical when likened to previous years.

Average, since 1982, the variation in the statewide jobless rate between December and January has hovered at 0.5 percentage points. This year, the increase in the monthly unemployment rate was limited to just 0.2 percentage points, positioning January's estimate at 4.0 percent. Even with this increase, this January's jobless rate was well below that of 5.0 percent reported last year. It was also the lowest jobless rate on record for the month since that of 3.3 percent in 1970.

January's labor market trends have always been relatively predictable. Normally, in January, the layoffs which result from the termination of temporary holiday sales staff and from the general slowdown in outdoor-related activities cause employment to drop back. Many of these workers have always opted to exit the job market during this down time, thereby reducing the number of persons active in the labor force. This January's estimates, however, presented a contrasting picture. Between December and January, more than 15,300 persons entered the job market, moving the labor force up to a level of 2,457,728. Although employment also climbed, to a near record-breaking level of 2,387,064, January's employment gain was only sufficiently strong enough to absorb 53.0 percent of the overall expansion in the labor force. As a result, the number of unemployed rose by slightly more than 7,200 persons over the month. From an historical standpoint, this increase, however, was moderate when compared to the average rise in unemployment, of an estimated 10,425 persons, over the past six years (1982-1988).

The retrenchment in the labor force and employment levels which was expected in January appears only to have been delayed until February. Maryland's labor force, after rising in January, tightened significantly in February. The seasonal movement of workers out of the job market caused the number of participants in the work force to decline by 10,642. Meanwhile, seasonal layoffs pulled the number of working Marylanders down by 12,849. The net result of February's labor market activity was an increase of slightly more than 2,200 persons in the state's pool of unemployed workers, causing the jobless rate to rise from January's level of 4.0 percent to an estimated 4.2 percent in February.

	February 1989	January 1989	December 1988
Civilian Labor Force	2,477,086	2,487,728	2,472,409
Total Employment	2,374,215	2,387,064	2,378,983
Total Unemployment	102,871	100,664	93,426
Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.0	3.8
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	5.6	6.0	5.0

SEASONAL SWINGS DOMINATE PAYROLL ACTIVITY

In typical fashion, seasonal employment declines were scattered throughout Maryland's industrial payrolls during January, lowering job counts in both the private and public sectors. The statewide survey of business establishments during January showed that employers rolled back their payrolls by an estimated 61,300 jobs. This loss, however, was slightly less than seasonally expected. Last January's decline was higher by an estimated 3,600 jobs.

Following January's decline, business payrolls headed back up in February with the addition of an estimated 6,500 jobs. The upswing in industrial activity during February, however, resulted primarily from recall activity rather than from actual new job generation. While the overall trend was up for February, seasonal losses continued to taper payrolls in a number of selected industry sectors.

Manufacturing, although declining in January, resisted normal seasonal patterns somewhat in that this year's losses were considerably lower than those shown in previous years. Employment in manufacturing receded by 2,400 jobs this January compared to an average monthly drop of 3,200 jobs over the past five years. Approximately 75.0 percent of January's manufacturing losses resulted from reduced production activity in the nondurable goods component. Seasonal cutbacks in food processing caused jobs to drop back by 1,100 over the month. Elsewhere in manufacturing, declines were limited to 100-200 jobs. During February, manufacturing as a whole showed no change, with the total job count holding at 207,700. Individual industry performance was mixed; however, the only real standout during February was electric/electronic equipment manufacturing which was up by 400 jobs.

Construction activity took its normal seasonal dip in January, falling by an estimated 11,300 jobs. The downswing extended into February, with the loss of an additional 2,000 jobs. Job declines in general building and heavy construction contracting were almost evenly matched over the two month period. Special trade contractors posted the largest declines, absorbing nearly 45 percent of the overall industry loss through February. This is not surprising since home improvement activity normally slackens off after the holidays and the demand for specialized crafts people also diminishes due to the general slowdown in building activity. Although construction employment is expected to rise in March, the recent upturn in interest rates could very well hold down the overall pace of building activity in months to come.

Jobs in transportation/communication/utilities, which numbered 97,600 in December, declined steadily through the beginning of the year to a level of 94,700 in February. Compared to last February, however, employment in this industry group was up by an estimated 2,200 jobs. Job declines, for the most part, were confined to the transportation sector. Although local transportation dipped somewhat in January, employment declines in trucking and warehousing were largely responsible for the downward movement in the industry's payrolls.

The number of jobs in the trade sector contracted by 25,700 between December and February. Job declines were heaviest in January as employers began to lower their payrolls by eliminating temporary holiday sales positions. Most of the drop in trade was in general merchandise and apparel stores, however, the end of the holiday season also caused employment cuts in restaurants, food stores, and gasoline stations. The general slowdown in construction activity diminished the demand for building supplies, prompting retailers to reduce their payrolls.

Business activity in the finance/insurance/real estate industry also toned down in the beginning of the year, causing jobs in this sector to dwindle by approximately 1,000 between December and February. This year's decline, however, was identical to that of last year. In real estate, where transactions always tend to fall off during the winter months, employment dropped back by an estimated 500 jobs through February. The downturn in real estate activity, combined with the slackening in construction, contributed to losses of an estimated 200 jobs in the banking industry during the initial months of the year. Insurance carriers, the only segment to reflect any increased activity, supplemented their payrolls by 100 jobs.

Seasonal losses in a number of services industries pulled down employment in this sector by 9,700 jobs between December and January. Semester breaks at private colleges and universities caused employment in educational services to drop back noticeably. With holiday functions over, job reductions also occurred in hotels and amusements. Employment in agricultural and business services was also lower as usual. Some of the losses which diminished employment in January were recouped in February. Recall activity at educational facilities contributed an estimated 2,300 jobs to February's overall employment gain of 4,700. Companies throughout the state tallied their inventories and closed out their books for the previous year, increasing the demand in a variety of business service establishments. Jobs in personal services also rose, an indication that firms were gearing up for the tax season.

Employment trends in the public sector through February, were, for the most part, dominated by the semester break activity at educational facilities. During January, more than 10,000 jobs were lost in state and local government, 96 percent of which were tied to education. However, this loss was, as expected, only temporary. As schools reopened their doors in February to begin the spring semester, initial recall activity signaled gains in both state and local governments.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(IN THOUSANDS)
FEBRUARY 1989

Major Industry Group	February 1989	January 1989	December 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	2084.6	2078.1	2139.4
Manufacturing	207.7	207.7	210.1
Durable Goods	111.2	111.0	111.6
Nondurable Goods	96.5	96.7	98.5
Nonmanufacturing	1876.9	1870.4	1929.3
Mining	1.6	1.7	1.7
Construction	150.7	152.7	164.0
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	94.7	95.2	97.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	525.1	528.2	550.8
Wholesale Trade	111.6	110.9	111.8
Retail Trade	413.5	417.3	439.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	130.3	130.4	131.3
Services	564.5	559.8	569.5
Total Government	410.0	402.4	414.4
Federal	132.1	131.7	133.5
State	94.7	92.8	95.4
Local	183.2	177.9	185.5

* The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

Additional industry detail available upon request.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

Although the seasonal labor force and employment declines which are typical of January appeared to have been delayed statewide, they were right on schedule in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area. While timely, the declines were significantly lower than the norm. Through January, residential employment in the BMA dropped back by 1,179 people. While nearly a third of these people chose to abandon their work search and withdraw from the labor force, slightly more than 800 workers were added to the area's unemployment rolls. With this increase, the region's jobless rate inched up slightly from 4.3 percent in December to 4.4 percent in January. Seasonal layoffs continued to pare the BMA's employment level into February. Between January and February, an additional 7,300 persons were cut from the area's employment rolls, 1,649 of whom found themselves counted among the jobless. Reflecting these movements, the BMA's unemployment rate moved up another notch in February, rising to 4.5 percent. Last February, the region's jobless estimate stood at a much higher 5.3 percent. Unemployment rose in all of the region's local jurisdictions through February, with the exception of Howard County where the jobless rate dropped back from 2.5 percent in December to 2.0 percent in both January and February.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

During the reference months (January and February), labor force patterns in Maryland's D.C. suburbs were closely aligned with those statewide. Between December and January, the statewide labor force rose by over 15,300 persons. Nearly two-thirds of this expansion was centered in the D.C. suburban area. Although employment in the region also rose to a record-breaking level of 962,101, the increasing job demands created by the area's expanding labor force undermined the monthly employment gains and caused unemployment to inch up slightly from 2.6 percent in December to 2.7 percent in January. The D.C. area's labor force began to settle back in February. Employment in the region, which had steadily risen since the latter quarter of 1988, started to reflect the reductions typical of the post-holiday period. During February, the number of employed persons residing in the area dropped back by slightly more than 3,700. All of the local jurisdictions comprising the region shared in this decline. For the area as a whole, joblessness inched up to 2.9 percent in February. With the exception of Montgomery County where unemployment held steady at 2.2 percent, jobless rates rose slightly in each locality. Despite these increases, jobless rates throughout the region were noticeably lower than comparable figures in 1988.

WESTERN MARYLAND

At 8.0 percent, Western Maryland had the highest unemployment rate of the state's four regions during January. In addition to being the highest, the western region's rate also showed the largest increase, of two full percentage points, over the month. Despite this increase, January's jobless rate was the lowest unemployment rate on record for the month since the recording of regional estimates began in 1980. Although employment in the region did rise through January, by an estimated 1,074 persons, a substantially higher increase, of 3,372 persons, in the total labor force was the primary factor responsible for the regional unemployment rise. About 75.0 percent of the monthly regional labor force expansion occurred in Washington County, causing joblessness to escalate from 5.1 percent in December to 7.2 percent in January. In February, the western region's labor market turned around completely. Employment dropped back by 726 persons through February, however, the potential impact of this employment decline was deterred by the withdrawal of slightly more than 1,200 workers from the job market. With labor force declines outpacing employment reductions, February's unemployment rate stepped back, dropping down to 7.6 percent. Washington County, however, was the only jurisdiction within the region to benefit from this reduction.

BALANCE OF STATE

Labor market activity in the Balance of State area during January followed along the same track as that in the D.C. suburban area and Western Maryland. Between December and January, the addition of 2,364 persons to the area's jobless rolls was fueled by a slight decline in employment and compounded further by a sizeable increase in the number of new and re-entrant jobseekers into the labor market. Overall joblessness in the region rose from 5.4 percent in December to 6.6 percent in January. In Talbot, the only county to experience a reduction in joblessness over the month, unemployment dropped by 0.6 percentage points to a low 3.9 percent in January. Following January's rise, unemployment in the area dropped back slightly to 6.5 percent in February. Last February, joblessness in the region was much higher at 7.6 percent. During February, seasonal layoffs diminished the region's employment rolls by slightly more than 1,100 workers. However, the withdrawal of these and other workers from the job market helped to ease the area's unemployment volume by 125 persons through February. Locally, unemployment responded to normal seasonal occurrences. Jobless rates in the region during February ran from a low of 4.0 percent in Talbot to a high of 12.9 percent in Somerset.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(IN THOUSANDS)
FEBRUARY 1989

Major Industry Group	February 1989	January 1989	December 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1107.8	1102.8	1141.6
Manufacturing	132.0	131.5	132.5
Durable Goods	75.7	75.0	75.2
Nondurable Goods	56.3	56.5	57.3
Nonmanufacturing	975.8	971.3	1009.1
Mining	0.3	0.3	0.3
Construction	70.4	70.5	77.9
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	54.3	54.7	55.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	269.5	270.3	285.3
Wholesale Trade	66.2	65.8	67.7
Retail Trade	203.3	204.5	217.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	77.4	77.2	77.9
Services	295.3	291.8	300.1
Total Government	208.6	206.5	212.4
Federal	51.8	52.5	53.6
State	65.1	64.6	65.4
Local	91.7	89.4	93.4

* The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

Additional industry detail available upon request.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MARYLAND PORTION D.C. SUBURBS
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(IN THOUSANDS)
FEBRUARY 1989

Major Industry Group	February 1989	January 1989	December 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	753.1	749.0	769.3
Manufacturing	35.9	36.1	36.2
Durable Goods	17.9	18.2	18.3
Nondurable Goods	18.0	17.9	17.9
Nonmanufacturing	717.2	712.9	733.1
Mining	0.4	0.4	0.5
Construction	63.7	64.3	67.9
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	28.3	28.2	30.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	200.0	201.9	208.3
Wholesale Trade	36.1	35.5	36.3
Retail Trade	163.9	166.4	172.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	43.9	43.9	44.1
Services	218.0	216.9	219.7
Total Government	162.9	157.3	162.6
Federal	71.2	70.8	71.5
State	20.1	19.1	20.3
Local	71.6	67.4	70.8

* The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

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Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

Additional industry detail available upon request.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WESTERN MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(IN THOUSANDS)
FEBRUARY 1989

Major Industry Group	February 1989	January 1989	December 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	89.6	89.1	91.2
Manufacturing	15.9	15.6	15.8
Durable Goods	7.6	7.4	7.4
Nondurable Goods	8.3	8.2	8.4
Nonmanufacturing	73.7	73.5	75.4
Mining	-	-	-
Construction	6.3	6.4	6.6
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	5.0	5.0	5.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	25.4	25.4	26.0
Wholesale Trade	-	-	-
Retail Trade	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3.3	3.3	3.3
Services**	19.2	19.2	19.7
Total Government	14.5	14.2	14.8
Federal	1.9	2.0	2.0
State	4.5	4.5	4.5
Local	8.1	7.7	8.3

* The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Includes mining.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

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Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

BALANCE OF STATE
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(IN THOUSANDS)
FEBRUARY 1989

Major Industry Group	February 1989	January 1989	December 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	133.7	132.8	137.3
Manufacturing	23.7	24.0	24.3
Durable Goods	9.7	9.7	9.9
Nondurable Goods	14.0	14.3	14.4
Nonmanufacturing	110.0	108.8	113.0
Mining	-	-	-
Construction	9.9	9.9	10.9
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	7.5	7.5	7.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	33.5	33.6	34.7
Wholesale Trade	-	-	-
Retail Trade	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	4.7	4.7	4.8
Services**	29.8	29.6	30.2
Total Government	24.6	23.5	24.8
Federal	6.7	6.6	6.6
State	4.8	4.2	5.1
Local	13.1	12.7	13.1

* The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Includes mining.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

Additional industry detail available upon request.

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STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

JANUARY, 1989

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JANUARY	DECEMBER*	JANUARY	DECEMBER*	JANUARY	DECEMBER*	JANUARY	DECEMBER*	JAN. '88
MARYLAND	2,488,065	2,472,409	2,387,312	2,378,983	100,753	93,426	4.0	3.8	5.0
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,191,310	1,189,224	1,139,502	1,138,289	51,808	50,935	4.3	4.3	5.3
BALTIMORE CITY	342,121	341,695	319,378	319,038	22,743	22,657	6.6	6.6	8.2
ANNE ARUNDEL	213,135	212,724	207,010	206,790	6,125	5,934	2.9	2.8	3.5
BALTIMORE	385,746	386,095	371,644	371,248	14,102	14,847	3.7	3.8	4.4
CARROLL	62,520	61,627	60,092	60,028	2,428	1,599	3.9	2.6	5.3
HARFORD	81,384	80,514	77,409	77,327	3,975	3,187	4.9	4.0	6.2
HOWARD	90,813	91,123	88,950	88,855	1,863	2,268	2.1	2.5	2.2
QUEEN ANNE'S	15,591	15,447	15,019	15,003	572	444	3.7	2.9	5.6
D. C. AREA	987,188	979,064	960,043	953,746	27,145	25,318	2.7	2.6	3.4
CALVERT	23,033	22,676	22,116	21,971	917	705	4.0	3.1	5.6
CHARLES	47,395	46,951	46,213	45,910	1,182	1,041	2.5	2.2	3.4
FREDERICK	77,251	75,505	74,170	73,684	3,081	1,821	4.0	2.4	5.4
MONTGOMERY	422,174	419,097	412,934	410,225	9,240	8,872	2.2	2.1	2.6
PRINCE GEORGE'S	417,334	414,835	404,609	401,956	12,725	12,879	3.0	3.1	3.6
WESTERN MARYLAND	104,893	102,913	96,599	96,703	8,294	6,210	7.9	6.0	9.7
ALLEGANY	32,396	31,804	29,720	29,597	2,676	2,207	8.3	6.9	11.6
GARRETT	12,637	13,027	11,379	11,993	1,258	1,034	10.0	7.9	11.7
WASHINGTON	59,860	58,082	55,500	55,113	4,360	2,969	7.3	5.1	8.2
BALANCE OF STATE	204,676	201,208	191,170	190,245	13,506	10,963	6.6	5.4	8.1
CAROLINE	15,629	13,948	14,947	13,394	682	554	4.4	4.0	7.0
CECIL	35,345	34,257	32,745	32,381	2,600	1,876	7.4	5.5	9.2
DORCHESTER	17,309	16,995	15,964	16,021	1,345	974	7.8	5.7	9.0
KENT	9,000	9,123	8,462	8,692	538	431	6.0	4.7	8.3
ST. MARY'S	38,553	38,602	36,938	37,215	1,615	1,387	4.2	3.6	5.6
SOMERSET	11,027	11,219	9,730	10,201	1,297	1,018	11.8	9.1	14.1
TALBOT	17,044	17,170	16,320	16,391	724	779	4.2	4.5	4.7
WICOMICO	42,139	41,211	39,645	39,162	2,494	2,049	5.9	5.0	6.6
WORCESTER	18,630	18,683	16,419	16,788	2,211	1,895	11.9	10.1	13.5
[1] UNITED STATES	122,095,000	122,120,000	114,786,000	115,978,000	7,309,000	6,142,000	6.0	5.0	6.3

*Estimates for the state are revised.

[1] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are seasonally adjusted.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
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ST[illegible]ARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR F[illegible], EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

FEBRUARY, 1989

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	FEBRUARY	JANUARY*	FEBRUARY	JANUARY*	FEBRUARY	JANUARY*	FEBRUARY	JANUARY*	FEB.'88
MARYLAND	2,477,086	2,487,728	2,374,215	2,387,064	102,871	100,664	4.2	4.0	4.9
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,183,201	1,188,852	1,129,810	1,137,110	53,391	51,742	4.5	4.4	5.3
BALTIMORE CITY	339,875	341,468	316,662	318,708	23,213	22,760	6.8	6.7	8.1
ANNE ARUNDEL	211,647	212,703	205,250	206,576	6,397	6,127	3.0	2.9	3.6
BALTIMORE	383,372	384,934	368,483	370,863	14,889	14,071	3.9	3.7	4.5
CARROLL	62,040	62,380	59,581	59,966	2,459	2,414	4.0	3.9	5.0
HARFORD	80,765	81,199	76,751	77,247	4,014	3,952	5.0	4.9	6.1
HOWARD	89,995	90,612	88,193	88,763	1,802	1,849	2.0	2.0	2.2
QUEEN ANNE'S	15,507	15,556	14,891	14,987	616	569	4.0	3.7	5.4
D. C. AREA	986,637	989,188	958,390	962,101	28,247	27,087	2.9	2.7	3.2
CALVERT	23,085	23,095	22,078	22,164	1,007	931	4.4	4.0	5.2
CHARLES	47,417	47,500	46,134	46,312	1,283	1,188	2.7	2.5	3.3
FREDERICK	77,292	77,436	74,043	74,329	3,249	3,107	4.2	4.0	4.8
MONTGOMERY	421,657	423,028	412,223	413,819	9,434	9,209	2.2	2.2	2.5
PRINCE GEORGE'S	417,187	418,129	403,913	405,477	13,274	12,652	3.2	3.0	3.5
WESTERN MARYLAND	105,083	106,285	97,051	97,777	8,032	8,508	7.6	8.0	10.2
ALLEGANY	32,728	32,908	29,733	30,034	2,995	2,874	9.2	8.7	11.5
GARRETT	12,824	12,760	11,448	11,519	1,376	1,241	10.7	9.7	12.5
WASHINGTON	59,531	60,617	55,870	56,224	3,661	4,393	6.1	7.2	9.0
BALANCE OF STATE	202,168	203,403	188,966	190,076	13,202	13,327	6.5	6.6	7.6
CAROLINE	14,112	14,230	13,348	13,539	764	691	5.4	4.9	6.9
CECIL	34,911	35,343	32,552	32,842	2,359	2,501	6.8	7.1	8.0
DORCHESTER	17,428	17,337	15,850	15,989	1,578	1,348	9.1	7.8	9.3
KENT	9,034	8,987	8,396	8,474	638	513	7.1	5.7	7.6
ST. MARY'S	38,576	38,622	36,942	37,001	1,634	1,621	4.2	4.2	5.3
SOMERSET	11,173	11,049	9,729	9,749	1,444	1,300	12.9	11.8	14.4
TALBOT	16,954	17,007	16,278	16,344	676	663	4.0	3.9	4.7
WICOMICO	41,409	42,200	39,328	39,700	2,081	2,500	5.0	5.9	6.0
WORCESTER	18,571	18,628	16,543	16,438	2,028	2,190	10.9	11.8	12.9
[1] UNITED STATES	121,906,000	122,095,000	115,023,000	114,786,000	6,883,000	7,309,000	5.6	6.0	6.2

*Estimates for the state are revised.

[1] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

Maryland
Department of Economic & Employment Development
OFFICE OF LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION
1100 North Eutaw Street
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